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of the
Industry

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DETROIT

Dear Subscriber:

This is the first issue of Air Conditioning & Refrigeration News Bulletin in its new form. Wartime curtailment of the quantity of paper we can use forced us into this news-letter form which, fortunately, we hope you will consider an improvement over the former Bulletins.

All advertising has been eliminated from these Bulletin issues. Thus you'll get just as much information as you received heretofore, and it will come in a size more convenient to read and handle. It can also be produced and mailed faster, thus providing for more last-minute news.

We are giving up a nice sum every other week through the elimination of advertising in these Bulletins, but we figured it was better to take it out of our hides than away from subscribers!

"WHEN" OF NEW REFRIGERATORS, APPLIANCES: One Washington news source last week declared that "it is possible to say when refrigerators and other items will reach the consumer."

For mechanical refrigerators, this news source predicted "a start after the invasion gathers momentum, with production of some magnitude by mid-spring, 1945." For washing machines the outlook is for "production next spring."

DEFERMENTS POSSIBLE FOR MEN IN 1-A

Employers of refrigeration repairmen with employees over 26 years of age who have been classified 1-A by their Local Draft Boards have the right under regulations recently issued to take steps to have these men placed in a deferred status.

Such action should be taken immediately, if at all, for despite the new regulations, those now in 1-A are likely to be called for induction at any time, regardless of age, until they are shifted to a 2-A classification.

The employer can request a reclassification for an employee even though he has been given his pre-induction examination and even though the 10-day period for appealing his classification has expired, or even though an appeal has been turned down. The changed rules supply the "new facts" needed to seek reclassification out of 1-A.

For employees in the 26-through-29 age group, the employer should file Form 42-A. By terms of the new rules, men in this age group must qualify as "necessary" men as well as to be engaged in an essential activity in order to justify the deferment. The question of whether or not the man can be replaced is an important part of the determination of whether or not he is a "necessary" man.

Form 42-A should give the complete picture of just what the employee does, the amount of training necessary to qualify the man for the job, the number of years the employee has worked on the job, and his exact place in the organization.

For a man 30-to-38 years old, the employer only has to demonstrate that the employee

is engaged in an essential activity. The employe does not have to be a "necessary" or "irreplaceable" man in this work in order to qualify. Thus a man over 30 with only a limited amount of experience could qualify for deferment.

For a man 30-38 years old, the employer should file Form 42-B which is a shorter and less detailed form than 42-A.

The employer should also file applications for renewal of the deferment classification for those in 2-A whose deferments are about to expire--using the 42-A form for those 26-through-29, and the 42-B for those 30 and over.

NO RELIEF IN MOTORS: While essential needs for fractional horsepower motors are being met today, there is no supply in sight for civilians, it was admitted by WPB's motor advisory committee recently. Standard A.C. motors are in greatest demand, and this is the most critical of all types of fractional motors, says the committee.

CROSLEY CORP. has just appointed John W. DeLind, Jr. director of exports, we learn from J. H. Rasmussen, Crosley commercial manager. DeLind is a merchandise expert with 25 years' experience. He spent 16 years with the Overseas Motor Service Corp., division of General Motors responsible then for export sales and service. Much of his activity was in the Far East--Japan, Singapore, Bombay, and Sidney, Australia. He was sales manager of the Overseas Corp. for some time.

HOT WATER TANKS: More durable and satisfactory direct-fired side arm and indirect water heaters, hot water storage tanks, and range boilers can now be made, believes WPB, which has amended orders L-185 and L-199 to permit use of copper coils instead of the cast iron and steel coils required under these regulations. Production of range boilers and expansion tanks has been restricted to 70% of 1941, and hot water storage tanks to 75% of 1941. Heretofore production of these items was controlled through allocation of materials.

PROGRESS REPORTED ON COIL STANDARDS PROGRAM

Further progress in the development of trade standards and uniform methods of testing and rating heat transfer equipment used in refrigeration applications was reported by E. M. Flannery of Bush Mfg. Co., chairman of the Heat Transfer Product Group of Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association, following conferences during the national meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers in Pittsburgh.

Purpose of the trade standards and rating code is to bring into line, as much as is possible, the widely varying methods of rating coils and blower units used by individual manufacturers. A great deal of confusion has developed among prospective purchasers of coils on the matter of comparative coil capacities, not so much through misrepresentation as through the lack of a standard rating method.

The committee appointed by Mr. Flannery, which is comprised of representatives from both within and without Rema, is making plans to publish the standards in booklet form, and to have them reviewed by the Trade Standards Division of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. If the Bureau gives its blessings to the project, some sort of a sticker might be devised to be placed on the product of each manufacturer who conformed to the standards.

The A.S.R.E. is not too interested in trade standards and is working on codes of its own for rating such equipment. However, in line with a recent letter from the A.S.R.E. Standards Committee to the effect that "the Society should look after its interests to the point of seeing that its basic codes and standards are followed in the establishment even of trade standards and ratings," the A.S.R.E. will be

represented on the Heat Transfer Group committee by S. R. Hirsch of Brunner Mfg. Co. and possibly another individual.

It is hoped that the coil standards program will be adopted before the end of the year, Mr. Flannery declared.

POSTWAR REFRIGERATORS

WHEN DR. ARTHUR W. EWELL, Westinghouse consultant and physics professor at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, told A.S.R.E. members at the Pittsburgh meeting that temperatures and humidities in the 1942 domestic refrigerators were far from ideal, he started something. His suggestions brought forth pertinent comments from Glenn Muffly, consulting engineer, Dr. Wm. R. Hainsworth of Servel, W. M. Timmerman of G-E, and Milton Kalischer of Westinghouse.

After conducting tests for several months on virtually all the 1942 models of mechanical refrigerators, Dr. Ewell offered three suggestions for optimum storage conditions:

1. A temperature of 37° F. with little variation.
2. A high relative humidity--between 85% and 95%.
3. Installation in the cabinet of an ultra-violet lamp to kill bacteria and eliminate odors by the creation of ozone.

GLENN MUFFLY was inclined to agree with Dr. Ewell's suggestions and declared that these requirements called for a two-zone refrigerator. He was quite skeptical about the prospect of the average postwar home having two refrigerators: a locker freezer and the conventional box.

DR. HAINSWORTH asked several questions: How many lamps are required? Must they be shielded in any way to avoid harmful effects? How much would a box incorporating Dr. Ewell's recommendations cost? Will the size of the cabinet be increased? Is there any gain over units equipped with hydrators and covered meat compartments?

W. M. TIMMERMAN of G-E, whose comments were read by Dr. Donald K. Tresslar (also of G-E), was extremely critical of Dr. Ewell's ideas and disputed some of his facts. Timmerman declared that the 1942 boxes were quite satisfactory. Covered food containers provide adequate odor and humidity control, and, he contends, the odor problem is over-exaggerated. The value of ultra-violet lamps in a household refrigerator is still to be proved as far as he's concerned. Timmerman would like to see the postwar refrigerator designed with two compartments--high humidity storage being provided by drawers or separate compartments.

MILTON KALISCHER of Westinghouse agreed that there is plenty of room for improvement in household refrigerators.

'PRIORITY REFERRAL' TIGHTENS MANPOWER CONTROLS

A "priority referral" plan which tightens control over the hiring and use of male manpower was announced June 4 by WMC. "Priority referral" is a 10-dollar phrase meaning "telling a man where he can work." The plan's four steps:

1. Establishment of a nation-wide system of priority referrals, after consultation with regional and area committees to the degree necessitated by regional and national manpower demands, which provides that employers shall hire all male workers only from those referred by the United State Employment Service, or by approved arrangements.

2. Setting employment ceilings in the 184 areas of labor shortage as defined by WMC. These are cities listed as Group I and Group II areas. The ceilings fix the total number of men who may be employed in specified establishments.

3. Creation of manpower priorities committees in all of these areas. These committees will decide which industries in their respective areas are entitled to priorities in the referral of available male labor.

4. Intensification of the recruiting activities of USES so that men may be transferred from areas of labor surplus into those areas where urgent war production requires more labor.

Mr. McNutt explained that the "arrangements" referred to will include placements through union hiring halls, by colleges and universities, and other normal employment channels approved by the various area organizations of WMC. Each regional and area director will meet with his regional or area committee within the next few weeks to work out local agreements to channel workers through USES to the degree necessitated by manpower demands of the area and nation.

Normal referral policies, such as those relating to the referral of workers at their highest recognized skills, to jobs at rates of pay reasonably consistent with prior earnings, will be followed.

It is fairly obvious how this referral policy will affect manufacturers. It is not so obvious as to how it will affect employers of repairmen. In critical labor areas it might be a good idea for the Local Service Council or any organized group or possibly even individual employers of repairmen to contact the manpower priorities committees through WMC offices, and inform them of the essentiality of and critical need for repairmen.

A.S.H.V.E. will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Pantlind Hotel in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 19 and 20. Nine technical papers are to be presented and a Fuel Conservation panel discussion has been scheduled, as well as social events. Of special interest to refrigeration men will be the following three papers:

"The Use of Glycol Vapors for Air Sterilization and the Control of Air Borne Infection," by B. H. Jennings, Edward Bigg, and F. C. W. Olson.

"Some Effects of Attic Fan Operation on Comfort," by W. A. Hinton and W. G. Wanamaker.

"Description and Performance of Two Heat Pump Air Conditioning Systems," By Philip Sporn and E. R. Ambrose.

DEALER STOVE INVENTORIES INCREASED: Dealer and distributor allowable inventories of rationed heating and cooking stoves are being increased for most areas throughout the country, OPA announces.

The allowable inventories are increased district-by-district in the 8 OPA regions covering the country. Application for the increased inventories are to be made by stove dealers and distributors at their local OPA Price and Rationing Boards.

METAL SHORTAGES: Supplies of basic metals are almost equal to demands of all essential military and civilian programs for the first time since Pearl Harbor, says S. W. Anderson, WPB program vice chairman. He revealed that OCR had been allotted 240,000 tons of carbon steel for the third quarter, as against 217,000 tons for the second quarter. Demands for aluminum and magnesium are dropping, so the government is shutting down three of its plants, partly to conserve fuel, announced the War Production Board.